NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE

New York, Wednesday, February 8, 1865

THE SITUATION.

A movement of the Army of the Potomac was com menced on last Sunday. Early on that morning the Fifth corps, preceded by Gregg's cavalry, moved southward along the Halifax road, and two divisions of the ond corps marched to the southwestward along the Vaughn road. After going six miles the Fifth corps temporary bridge. Across this a charge was made, and with little loss the rebels were driven from rifle pits on the south side. A number of the enemy d, wounded and captured. Beyond this point we record of the operations of the Fifth corps. The Second corps met with no oppositi un was reached, on arrival at which the First ade of the Third division charged across, took the line of rifle pits on the west side, drove the rebel picket re them for a mile, and then hastily threw us division of the corps moved towards the run in the direction of Armstrong's ford, on nearing which the enemy's pickets were driven in. Here porary intrenchments were erected, on which, two o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels pened with artillery. Subsequently a division of them ral flerce charges on the position, but were driven back with heavy loss, and at night the nd corps rested on the ground which it had gained. The losses of the Union troops at this point are ud to have been considerable, but not nearly so great as those of the enemy. We publish this morning, as an accompaniment to our despatches descriptive of this affair, a map showing the scene of operations.

Nothing of an official character has yet been made public regarding the recent peace conference in Hampton Roads. The rebel commissioners-Messrs. Stephens Hunter and Campbell-passed through the Union lines, on their return to Richmoud, on Saturday last.

We have despatches from Fort Fisher to Saturday last. Everything continued quiet on Cape Fear river. The rebels were busily engaged in strengthening Fort Anderson; but, with all their extensions and improvements of it, Admiral Portor, it is supposed, will find but little difficulty in reducing it when he is ready to commence

There was another interesting and very excited debate the bill to arm the negroes. Strong opposition to it was ion, which they looked upon as the uprooting of one Orr said that if the negroes had their choice between rebel and the national army, nine hundred and ninety ne out of every thousand would join the latter. During of abuse. An amendment to make the number of slaves private property, was offered and referred to the Military

Our correspondent in Rio Janeiro, writing on the 14th ember last, informs us that there were then three vessels off the South American coast, prev these privateers are not given. There was at the same Janeiro a notorious rebel spy, lately second ent on the pirate Tallahassee, who was engaged in English vessels for this purpose,

The commissioners of the Canadian government have enced at Montreal an investigation of the conduct of Justice Coursol in releasing the St. Albans raiders. It Toronto on Monday night, called by the Mayor for the purpose of condemning the proceedings of the government in regard to the rebel raiders, resolutions approving its action were adopted by a large majority.

The port of Fernandina, Fla., has been designated by Secretary Persenden, with the concurrence of the President, as a place for the purchase of products of the re bellions States on government account, and a purchasing agent to be located there has been appointed.

Eleven hundred Union soldiers, released from in prisonment at Richmond, arrived at Annapolis, Md.,

CONGRESS

n the Senate yesterday Mr. Sumner made an unsuc-aful effort to have his resolution, calling on the Presi dent for information regarding the peace mission, tak up. It will, however, in all probability, be adopted to-day, as it is understood that the President has already prepared his communication on the subject, and only waits an invitation to send it to the Senate. The considera tion of the Enrolment bill was resumed, and after cone discussion and the adoption of several amendments the bill was passed.

In the House of Representatives the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the difficulty between Mr. Field, of Louisiana, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on the 20th ult., ma report, and recommended that Mr. Field be reprimanded by the Speaker, and that the resolution granting him the privilege of the hall as a claimant of a seat be inded. The documents were ordered to be printed. The bill making appropriations for fortifications was passed; disc the Army Appropriation bill, with an amendment forbidding the payment of money for serof land to build their roads, on condition that they would transport troops and property of the United States free of toll. This amendment is intended to apply particularly to the Illinois Central Railroad, which has received a million of dollars from the government for tran Seven members were present.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday a petition was prefor a tunnel railroad under Broadway, New York. Bills were noticed to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New York and Brooklyn; for railroad in 125th street, and relative to the Bills were introduced to incorporate the New York Underground Railroad; for the tormander, to after the map Railroad Express Company in this city; to after the map of Brooklyn; to establish the Cornell University, and donate to it the income from lands presented to the State by Congress in 1862; for the improvement of that portion of New York lying between 110th street and Harlem river; to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, and authorizing the Supervisors of New York to rais money for certain county purposes. Bills were passed to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New York and for the completion of the Battery extension; also relative to St. Stephen's College. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct epartment relative to the condition of the sewers in New York, which was referred. A motion was ther made that the national government be requested to make an appropriation to establish a foundry and works for the ure of cannon, frearms and armor for was steamers, at some point upon the line of the Adirondack

In the Assembly the bill legalizing the ordinance of a Supervisors of New York, passed June, 1864, relative no bestoles was adopted. The annual reports of the

Cooper Union was then received. Bills to ens State banks to organise as national banks; for the im-provement and government of Central Park, and to proans therefor; to provide a military parade gr in Hamilton square, New York; to close Observatory place, New York, and to amend the charter of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, were ordered to a third reading. The State Bounty bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for the evening session, when it was disussed and ordered to a third read

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The Committee on Cities of our State Senate held a session last evening to hear the arguments of persons for and against the bill to create a paid fire department in this city. The Senate chambers, in which the meeting look place, was crowded during the evening by po interested in the matter. The greatest manifested, and there was much President Platt, Chief Engineer Decker and other at firemen of this city and Brooklyn, appea in opposition to the bill. Among those who in its favor were Police Commissioner Acton, Super tendent Kennedy and Inspector Carpenter. Mr. Ac charged that the riots of July, 1883, were instigated runners of the Fire Department, and that the first bui

has been in the city for three weeks, endeavoring to get at the bottom of the collisionant frauds, has succeeded as possessing himself of all the proofs of the most gigantic substitute brokers and soldlers on Governor's Island. ed, and others will be. The most astounding disclosure are made, showing an extent of crime little dreamed of Colonel Baker is still continuing his labors, but has very nearly broken up the frauds, and placed our city in

better position regarding our quota. Henry S. Foote, the rebel fugitive Congressman, arrived in this city last night from Washington, in charge of Major Newball, of the United States Army. It is re-ported that he is en route to Fort Lafayette. The Legislature of Maine yesterday ratifled the

tutional amendment abolishing slavery. Ten States have now acted affirmatively upon it.

A heavy snow storm prevailed in this city ye afternoon commencing between one and two o'clock, and continuing till about eight in the evening. This of course put at least a temporary stop to the skating, which in the forenoon was good. Soon after eight o'clock in the even ing the snow was succeeded by rain, which continued fall during the night, accompanied by a strong north-

The Aldermanic Committee on Wharves. Piers and Slips met yesterday to hear the claims or the oysterme o the exclusive use of the slip at the foot of Sprin street for their trade. Several oystermen were prese and stated that all they want is an exclusive location slip at the foot of Amos street. The committee, after scertaining the views of the oystermen, adjourn

The steamer Empire State, from this city for Newpo and the propeller Franconia, from Portland for this city collided in Long Island Sound on last Monday night. N person was injured. The Empire State was consideral damaged, and was towed back to this city for repair after her passengers and freight had been transferr another boat and sent on to Newport. The Fran

leged slander occupied the Supreme Court, circuit, before Judge Leonard, during all of yesterday's session. This suit is brought against Mr. Twombly, Mr. Tibbets' brother-There are fifty-nine of these cases altogether each of which, it is said, a million dollars damages claimed. The testimony yesterday was of a m dealings, theology, law, spiritualism, matrimony and the philosophy of dreams. Mr. Tibbets, who is conducting his own case, had frequently to be corrected by the Court. Among other witnesses he placed his own coun-sel on the stand, and subjected him to a rigid examina-

ion. The suit, or suits, will be continued to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Count
Johannes requested Recorder Hoffman to charge the
Grand Jury upon the law of libel, which his Honor de the Count interrupting the business of the court, he not being a regular counsellor of it. An order for a pasel of one thousand jurors, returnable next Monday, was granted. Themas Johnson, a boy, was convicted of grand larceny for having stolen forty dellars worth of mets from a show case. George Young was tried acquitted on a charge of stea ninety dollars from Mrs. Ella Williams, residing in Elm street. Henry Carter and Patrick McCarty were remanded for sentence, the former having pleaded guilty of the second degree of forgery and the latter of the Atkins pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in having stolen different articles belonging to Mr. Samuel Thurston, in-cluding a ring on the finger of his dead wife. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six

occupied the Surrogate's Court during all the month of January, came to a termination yesterday, the matter being compromised, under advice of the Surrogate. The will is admitted to probate. The Christy will case will be resumed before the Surrogate on Monday next.

Early yesterday morning two men of suspicious ap-pearance, each having on his shoulder a well filled travel-ling bag, were arrested by a policeman in Broadway, near Amity street. While being conveyed to the station house the prisoners made a sudden stop, when each of them instantly fired two shots at the officer from revolvers in their possession. They both then attempted t make their escape, in which one of them succeeded; bu the other, who gave his name as Charles English, was pursued by the officer, who was not injured by their shooting, and recaptured, together with both the sus cious bags, which were found to contain five hundred dollars worth of boots, stolen from a Broadway store.

English was locked up for trial.

Emms Hubbard, twenty-three years of age, was yes
terday committed to the Tombs, in default of one thou sand dollars bail, charged with having, on the night of the 27th of last October, stolen over six hundred dollars in money and jewelry from William Moran, of Geneva, N. Y., while the two were stopping together at a house in White street.
The case of Gustav Voightman, alleged to have com-

mitted forgeries on the Berlin and Hamburg Railway Company, was again before Commissioner White yester-day. Additional testimony was taken, and then the case was further adjourned over to next Monday.

was further adjourned over to next monary.

The Arago, one of the steamers forced aground at
Brooks Point, in the Mississippi river, by the breaking up
of the fee gorge on Saturday last, subsequently took fire
and was burned to the water's edge. A portion of her cargo was saved. Included in that lost were fifty tons of roment freight.

rovernment freight.

The stock market was higher yesterday. Government securities were firm. Gold opened at 216 and closed at

There was not much change in the commercial state yesterday, though the upward tendency of gold during business hours had the effect of rendering the markets firm. Domestic goods, in particular, were firm, and in and the aggregate sales were larger than on Mor Cotton was firm. Petroleum was nominal. On 'Chai the flour market was more active, and prices advan-5c. a 10c. Wheat was also 1c. a 2c. higher, with rat were lc. higher. The pork market opened firmer and nore active, but closed dull and heavy. Beef was m ctive, but without decided change in value. The lard market was also firmer, with an increased demand. Whiskey was scarcely so firm, and less active. Freights

OUR NEW PRACE COMMISSIONERS.—The President's call for three hundred thousand men is to go into effect without any more delay than may be necessary to afford proper opportunity for the correction of unavoidable mistakes in the Provost Marshal General's office. This work, however, must be now pretty well advanced, as for several weeks past great care has been given to the correction of the enrolment. These three hundred thousand men are our new peace commissioners to the James river, and, under General Grant, their conferences with the rebals will be very effective.

Important Movement of the Army. The news from the armies before Richmo indicates a resumption of active hostilities. The Second and Fifth corps made a movemen on Sunday last in the direction of the South side Railroad. The developments thus far do not clearly reveal the character of the move ment. It may prove to be only a reconnois sance, or it may lead to a general engagement. The news from that point will be looked for with interest. The movement began immediately after the return of the rebel peace comdissioners to Richmond, and before they could have reported the result of their mission. The esumption of hostilities by General Grant first conveyed to the rebel soldiers the news of the failure of peace negotiations, and must have most unpleasantly aroused them from their dreams of peace.

The Upshot of the Late Peace Confer We Must Conquer a Peace.

Abraham Lincoln is one of the shrewdest liplomats of the day. This fact is abundantly stablished in the results of the late peace conence. When, at a moment's warning, he gried down, as fast as steam could carry him to meet the robel peace commissioners in Hampton Roads, there were some over nice individuals who regarded this as a very undignified act of condescension; there were some who were afraid that he had gone upon a fool's er rand; and there were many of the republican radical war party who were apprehensive that the deep, designing and acute rebel lawyers with whom he had to deal would wind him around their fingers and extort from him some dishonorable and damaging concessions in behalf of peace. All these distrustful parties have good reasons now for the satisfaction which they express, that Old Abe comes out of this contest with the diplomatic jugglers of rebeldom the absolute master of the situation

The especial object of the rebel commission ers, it appears, was a little armistice, of which hey are just now very much in need. If, with out requiring from them a recognition of the supreme authority of the Union, they could adroitly worm out of the Illinois railsplitter a little armistice, they might hold it up to Europe as involving a recognition of their equality as "belligerents" and the independence of their confederacy. They have been intriguing, manceuvring and finessing, in every possible way, for some convenient quibble of this sort from the beginning. But, "putting his foot down firmly" upon the simple ultimatum and condition precedent of the recognition of the sovereign authority of the United States, North and South, Old Abe, among the astonish seace jugglers, was a giant among the pigmies

No doubt he enjoyed his conference with them as a good joke, and a good thing for the good cause. He knew his strength, he knew that his position was impregnable, and he "jumped" at the opportunity to remove all ubts, to silence all fallacious peace clamors, and to present to the loyal States the single. substantial and paramount fact that we can have no peace with the so-called Confederate States short of the expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Richmond, and the defeat and dispersion of Lee's army; and to the rebellious States the open door of the Union, with all its constitutional guarantees, as their only way of escape from their sufferings and disasters under this terrible war.

The people of the loyal and the rebellion States will know now exactly where they stand. Before the meeting of these diplomats in Hampton Roads Jeff. Davis, in an elaborate published letter, had laid bare the fallacy and the impossibility of a peace convention of all the States, knocking the underpinning completely away from the Chicago platform; and now that other peace fallacy of a half-way compromise is ast as completely demolished. Not an inch of ground is left our Northern democratic peace agitators to stand upon. Several of the most prominent leaders of this faction in Congress, since the return of President Lincoln from his voyage of discovery, have admitted this fact, and frankly committed themselves to a vigorous prosecution of the war. As they have gone, so will the mass of their Northern followers go; and we have thus the prospect fairly before us of a more harmonious and effective union of all parties in the loyal States for vigorous war than at any time since their first grand, spontaneous uprising with the rebel bombardment of Fort Sumter.

On the other hand, while the issue of this late peace conference is thus operating to unite the North, it will operate to widen the distractions, dissensions, demoralizations and confusion existing throughout the rebellions States. The peace factions of those States, it is true, have never yet ventured to discuss the propriety or possibility of their return to the "old Union;" but they cannot now much longer avoid the real issue before them. They may be temporarily held under subjection by the clamors of the Southern war faction and the army in their hands; but another decisiv military disaster will inevitably precipitate Southern popular revolution in behalf of peace. on the inevitable basis of submission to the

Union. To bring about this wholesome reaction General-in-Chief, his subordinate generals and the armies under them, and our supporting blue jackets of the navy, are our only peace makers. The defeat and dispersion of the army of General Lee will give us peace. This great achievement may soon be a matter of his with anything like activity and energy among the authorities and people of the loyal States in strengthening the armies of the Union. We cannot doubt the truth of General Sherman's opinion, that if we act now as if preparing for another four years war, the war will be ended in four months; but if we depend solely upon our armies as they are, the struggles may yet go on for four years. Let us strengthen our armies at once, and bring this staggering rebellion into the dust before it can right itself for further resistance.

PAY OF OUR SOLDIERS .- There is nothing that will make a man work so well, or a soldier to fight more determinedly, as a full purse and a full stomach. The idea of Napoleon, Wellington and Scott was the same in this respect. They always thought that their soldiers fought better on full stomachs. Our troops, it is true, have plenty to eat, but the governme is not prompt enough in paying them their greenbacks. These they want to send home to their families, so that, they being provided for, the soldier will have more stomach to go into the fight with the enemies of the country

The rise and progress of the Opera in country will supp. 'v a fine subject, some day or other, for a very ada rirable book. Five or six years ago the Opers was by no means popular even in this metropolis. People had to be fairly coaxed or driven to the Academy. A beggarly array of empty boxes was the customary entry upon the impressario's accoun seats and a great crowd; but ordinarily the udiences were select and few. Now all this schanged. Every performance at the Academy draws a good house. It seems impossible to keep the people away. "The manager cannot drive the public off, even with a stick," as a critic wittly observed when reviewing the demerits of one of the singers. The provinces, which take their tone from the metropolis, are becoming equally liberal patrons of art. From Phila delphia to Chicago, every city of any size has

its Opera House, and it is always well attended.

Indeed, we know of few stronger evidences of

the rapid advance which this country has made

during the last ten years than the universal

popularity, in spite of our civil war, of this

nost refined and most expensive of amusements But now that New York has gone so far and

the provincial cities are following so closely upon her footsteps, it is quite time that we should go further and fare better. Paris is not only the metropolis of France but of all Europe, and in the same sense New York is the metropolis of this continent. One opera house should not suffice for us, since even Brooklyn can afford that. In point of fact, we have in this city sufficient material for at least two opera companies at present, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. Several impressarii. too, are in the field; but they have no place in which to pitch their tents, and are compelled to go wandering around the country, camping ere and there as chance or policy may dictate. The manager who seeures our Academy, no matter how unskilful he may be or how weak a company he may have, is practically master of the situation. He has, in effect, a monopoly of the metropolis. There are our theatres, to be sure; but few of them are to be obtained for operatic purposes at the proper season of the year, and none of them have the indispensable acoustic requisites. Under these circumstances our opera goers have only the choice of the famous Hobson. It is the Academy or nothing. At this present writing there is a French opera company, of whose merits we know nothing, actually prowling about the city seeking some hall in which to sing. Foiled at every point, they have even entertained insane ideas of immigrating to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken, Jersey City or Staten Island, to find a room in which to warble. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue, and we are happy to repeat our announcement that another opera house will soon be erected in this city. The sooner the better for art and for our public. A suitable plot of ground has already been

secured for the new Opera Comique. This site is in the upper part of the city, several blocks above Fourteenth street, and opposite one of our most remarkable public buildings. We eave to imagination the pleasing task of deciding upon the exact location, which we are not yet at liberty to announce, lest we should raise the price of building lots in that vicinity. The edifice will be much smaller than the Academy of Music, and will include a parterye, three tiers of comfortable private boxes and a splendidly arranged foyer for pron the acts menades and conversation between The parterrs will be for gentlemen and the private boxes for parties. The performances will consist of comic operas, in French, and French vaudevilles, on alternate nights. If any impressario may chance to have an Italian opera company which he wishes to introduce to our public, in spite of the Academy Opera Comique. The interests of M. Juignet's French comedy company will be by no means overlooked. We have no doubt that, from the very first night, the Opera Comique will be most fashionable and most successful. It will bear the same relation to the Academy as the Gymnase, at Paris, does to the Theatre Francais, where only classical plays are produced Such an establishment appears to us an absolute necessity in New York. There are a thousand considerations in its favor, and not one has yet been urged against it. It will give us a standard by which to judge not only our operatic, but our theatrical performances. It will immediately become a fashionable centre, a miniature Paris in America. We urge the gentlemen connected with this enterprise to push it forward vigorously, so that the Opera Comique may be inaugurated, with appropriate peremonies, by this time next year. Colonel David Crockett's motto was, "Be sure you're right, then go shead." About the entire success of the undertaking there can be no doubt, and there should be no delay in its vigorous

THE STATE OF THE WORLD .- Of the thouse millions of people who inhabit the globe, divided into more than a hundred different nationalities, it appears that only the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and a few other insignificant States, are now at war It seems to be an essential principle of human progress that some of the nations of the earth should be always cutting each others' throats. Formerly the savages were ahead in this respect. Scarcely a week passed over them with out one tribe meeting another in hostile array and cutting and slashing in the most approved style. Now this is all changed. The savages, all the world over, seem to be at peace, and the civilized nations are not. Those that are not actually at war are preparing for it. But the greatest war of all that the world has seen is that which we are waging in this country. All others are diminished before it. But with our three hundred thousand new peace commissioners, and our armies already in the field, we intend to wind it up very soon, and thus to give the other nations of the world a lesson how to put down rebellion and govern properly, as well as how to make war upon a grand and successful scale.

THE WEATHER AND THE POOR .- We always have snow sterms in the month of February Yesterday a pretty heavy one came on sud denly, which soon covered our streets with its feathery drapery, and last night we were visited by a northeasterly storm of rain and hall of unusual severity. The winter, on the whole, has been rather a severe one. Yet, strange to say, there has been less apparent miside militing then might have been ex-

But, althou n our midst, and whenever the wealthy ble see a recurring snow storm it is time for them to remember the poor.

normas, was indies.
These are three privateers off this coast, destroying bonding all American vessels that fall in their was t seems that our shipsof-war at Montevideo do mow of the presence of these vessels on the Brasilis

The Arien Fancy Dress Ball.

BAND DISPLAY EXPECTED AT THE ACADEMY OF

MUSIC TO-MORROW NIGHT—A CONFEDERATE BALLOON AND REMEL "BLUE BELLIES"—THE GREEN-ILLE, WICKED CLUB, BTC.

The annual fancy dress ball of the Arion Society is to ake place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, and if Dame Bumor is not very much at fault, the occa-

In a few vo ds, therefore, we will sum up the origin, progress and present status of the Arion.

On the 23d of January, 1864, thirteen gentlemen, who music by studying and publicly performing select pieces of well known composers, and thereby exercising a beneficial influence upon social life generally. Like the pocitive by believed that he who is incapable of enjoying musical sensations "is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils"—a doctrine which seems to have been adopted to some extent by Burney, the accomplished author of the history of music, who writes that "though there may be no particular connection between correctness of car and rectifude of mind, yet without the least hyperbole, it may be said that, exercis paribus, the man who is capable of being affected by sweet sounds is a being more perfectly organized than he who is insensible to or offended by them." The society increased and multiplied in strength and numbers until at the present day it has swelled to the handsome proportions of two hundred and seventy members, all men of weight and character in the community. In the object they proposed to themselves at the start—to wit, the cultivation of vocal music—they have been remarkably succ-seful, and in the collateral design of mixing up a little nonsense with their study of the "art divine," they have probably collessed everything of the kind that has been attempted in this city. Their annual balls have been characterized by a wonderful display of comicality, fancy dress and artistic decorations. Every year the programme is entirely varied, and novelties and well managed surprises desic by studying and publicly performing select piece

forward two, balance to their partners, and go through all the figures of the quadrille, while they represent all

forward two, balance to their partners, and go through all the figures of the quadrille, while they represent all the greenback figures from dollar one upwards.

Mr. C. Triacca, President of the association, also informs us that the Schwefel Bund, or Wicko Club, which made itself rather conspicuous at last year's ball, will appear to morrow night as a Fugend Bund, or Club of Virtue, having been possuaded to give up their evil ways. It remains to be seen whether as men of godliness they will conduct themselves any better.

Numerous other capital surprises will be presented, but by request we refrain from entering into further particulars.

but by request we retrain from entering into the apparticulars.

The decorations will be under the direction of the same artist who had charge of the ornamentation for the Japanese, Russian and other celebrated balls. Flags, banners, comic statues and original devices will be arranged in every part of the building, and the cost of this item alone will, it is said, be enormous.

The present officers of the Arion Society are:—C. Triaoca, President; F. Kaunn, Vice President; Messrs. Strathmann and Baeder, Secretaries.

evening with the same cast as last season, except the Mephistopheles, which was sung, for the first time here, by Signor Bellini, and, we may add, was sung in a very ceptable manner, allowing for all the difficulties which a baritone has to contend with in rendering a basso part. If the malignant spirit of Mephistopheles hims nspired with all other demoniac influences invent a kind of weather most unpropitious fer opera, or any other amusement outside of one's home, they could not have produced anything m ore horrible than the weather was last night, and yet the Academy was well and fashionably filled. No one who looked at the brilliant picture which the house presented would imagine that the elements were warring Miss Kellogg's Marguerite is now so familiar, and yet so excellent, that it calls for no criticism. She was in good voice, and sang well. Lotti exhibited more vigor than retofore in his rendition of Paust, and received con iderable evidences of approbation.

Norma will be given to-night, with Zucchi in her great

rôle of the Priestess, and Massimiliani as Polito.

THE MENAGERIE. -Van Amburgh & Co. are continually adding to the attractions of their collection, and several changes have recently been made in the disposition of the animals that give interest to the exhibition. All the old lions have been removed from the performing dens, in which Professor Langworthy displays his powers of control over "the wild beasts of the forests," and now his cages are entirely filled with young and vigorous specimens of the lion, tiger and leopard species. His specimens of the lion, tiger and leopard species. His performances early in the season were unusually exciting, but, with the addition of the new and comparatively untamed beasts just introduced, they surpass in "sensational" interest anything seen in this city for years. A very rare creature—the Abyssinian flox, or Mount Sinai Jaal—has just been received. It is found in Abyssinia, Egypt. Its great peculiarity is the enormous size of the horns. As in early times no great peins had been taken in classifying the different genera and species of animal life, it does not seem improbable that this animal is a direct descendant of the fam described in Genesis xxii, 13. At any rate the idea is suggestive.

MR. J. N. PATTERON'S CONCERT.-The second soired suricale of Mr. J. N. Pattison will take place at St way's rooms, Fourteenth street, to-morrow evening. The great success which attended the first soirce of the series is a guarantee that the entertainment to-morrow even-ing will be attractive and enjoyable. Miss Laura Harris, soprano, and Mile. Clammilla Urso, the violinist, will assist. Mr. Pattison's decided talent as a planist is in itself sufficient attraction to draw a large audience.

THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S BALL .- The annual ball of the Italian Benevolent Society will take place on Friday evening next; the proceeds will be given for the benefit of the orphans of volunteers and the Italian even-ing school, lately opened under the auspices of the

WEST VIRGINIA

To Capture of the Quertlin Harry GEL MR. OHABLES H. PARRILL'S DESPATCH.
WARRINGTON, Feb. 7,

In addition to the brief account telegraphed to the BERALD yester, relative to the capture of the notorious rebel guerilla and highwayman, Major Henry G ommunicate the following:

The capture was made by Major Young, of General

's scouts, who was in command of us days before the capture of Gilmes companies named. Their dissatisfaction to Gilmer, and at the time of his captu visit to an influential person to get his

Maj. Young tracked the wily guerilla chief to a place near the South Fork river, three miles west of Moorheld. So accurate was his information in regard to the whereabouts of Gilmer, that it came down to the question of which one of the two houses he was in—one occupied by a man named Williams—cach a short distance from the other. Guards were placed on both while Maj. Young in person started to search Randolph's house. As he approached the stable search Randolph's house. As he approached the stable he may a little colored servans girl, who stopped on seeing the officers. He inquired of her whose horses those were there in the stable, and did they belong to soldiers' She replied they were not soldiers' horses—they be-

Major General John Pope has arrived in this city to

The Missouri and Kansas departments are to be consolidated and called the Department of the Missouri, under Maj. Gen. Dodge, with headquarters at Leavenworth City.

The Department of the Northwest is assigned to Gen

Curtis, with headquarters at Milwaukee. Gen. Pe headquarters will be in St. Louis. The great Mississippi valley is now divided and o

manded as follows:—
Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen
Sherman, divided as follows:—Departments of the Ohi and Cumberland, consolidated, under Gen. Thomas, and

Major General Canby, is divided as fo Major General Canby, is divided as received the Gulf, under General Huribut; Department of the Mississippi, under General Dans, and Department Arkansas, under General J. J. Reynolds.

Division of the Missouri, commanded by Major General Canbridge (1988)

Pope, and divided as above.

News from Fortress Monro

FORTERS MONROS, Feb. 6, 1988 The following coal schooners arrived here to-day:

The Sarah J. Bright, C. E. Elmer, Maggie Van Dusen and Sophia Ann, all of Philadelphia. For some time past coal has been a very scarce article here; but as na

The expectation is that the exchange or provided in the expectation is that the exchange or provided in the capture of Fort Fisher, are still here, at the Chesapeake Hospital, and at last accounts slowly recovering. General Fennyackers wound was a very severe one, and it will be some time before he can recover, but is doing well under the circumstances.

THE DEATH OF Mr. BRANCH—Suspicion REGARDING THE MATTER.—An announcement appeared in the Herals nearly three weeks since of the death of Mr. William Branch, a broker, who, it was alleged, was killed by being struck on the head by a brick which fell by being struck on the head by a brick which fell from a scaffold creeted against a new building in Broad street, adjoining the "open board" of brokers, where Mr. Branch was engaged at the time in selling stocks. It was supposed that an inquest had been held over the remains of Mr. Branch, but such appears not to have been the case. Yesterday afternoon a gentleman called at the Coroners' office and asked to see the testimony elicited, but was politicly informed by Mr. George Mackay, the clerk, that no inquisition had been held on the body of the deceased broker. The City Inspector's office was next visited, when the following memorandum was found on the books of that department:—

William Branch, thirty-eight years, 125 West Thirteeoff street, United States, congestion of the brain. Longworth, Undertaker. Greenwood.

A. MOTT, Physician. It is alleged by some of Mr. Branch's friends that he bore enemies sufficiently malignant to take his life, and they fear that the brick which caused his death was intentionally thrown at him. It is probable the matter will be further investigated by the proper anthorities.

A CARE OF SUPPERING.—John Probert, a seaman on board of the receiving ship North Caroline.

board of the receiving ship North Carolina, not long since fell from aloft, striking the deck on his face. He is in consequence paralyzed and almost idiotic. He was a very active seaman, faithful to his duty, and bore at orable character. His country people (Weishmen endeavoring to raise a little money to send him ho his friends in Wales. This case is one of real need any contributions which the kind hearted may set his office for the purpose shall be added to what countrymen are trying to collect for him. The chitable young lady, Miss Susannah Evans, the temper lecturer, from Wales, has headed the subscription twenty dollars. very active seaman, faithful to his duty, and bore an hos

THE SOLDIER BOYS DOW at the New York Soldiers Depot, 50 Howard street, have been invited, through the kind liberality of Mr. Henry Wood, to visit his theatre kind liberality of Mr. Henry Wood, to visit his theatre
this evening. They will pass over the stage and
go through with some of their evolutions? for the
gratification of the audience, and as some slight return
for politeness extended them. And on Thursday evening will exhibit, free of charge, and drill with guns as
the Soldiers' Depot.

Grand Fair at Sr. Terma's Church.—A grand fair

will be opened to-day at St. Teresa's church, funds to pay off the debt yet unliquidated. In addi to the numerous novelties that will be offered there will be a tract of land, comprising one hundred acres of valuable soil, put up for chances, so that the lucky winner will have no need to regret his display of charity. A valuable oil painting of the late Arcibishop will likewise be among the articles exposed for chance.

Major General A. E. Burnelde, United States Arm General J. J. Bartlett, United States Army; Colonel S. Haleted, Jr., Newark, M. J., and Hon. H. G. Fan Washington, are at the Firth Avenue Hotel. Major General Wright, Army of the Potoms Condry, United States Navy, and Hon. W. H. Poughkeepsie, are at the Irving House.

General Mesquera, ex-President of the United States of Dolombia, together with his suite, is at the Clarendon

Hotel.

Colonei T. J. Allen, United States Army; Walter Harper, St. Louis; Walter Miller, St. Louis; O. O. Chapla, springfield; O. Orff, Indiana; J. B. Ellis and wife, Cairo, H. H. Knox, Off Gity; B. Blake, Wisconsin; R. Barkata, Hartford, and at the Metropolitan Hotel.